THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The Reorganization Scheme and How It Is Being Perfected.

WHAT MAY COME TO PASS.

The Democratic Party To Be the Reform Party of the Future.

Reformers of All Parties Welcomed to the Fold.

The democratic politicians of the small fry order. who silli try to believe that they are yet a power in the city because they once upon a time did the dirty work of the men whose word was law with them, are rather put out-not to put too fine a point on it -over the way the reorganizers have set to work. without consulting them one way or the other. In fact, the ignorant, iluterate, low-brea scoundrels who always did the bidding of Tammany Hall in the days that have gone by forever, and who generally, as a reward for their services, got elected Aldermen or Assistant Aldermen, or were made sinecurists, with salar enough to enable them to bedeck their showy shirt fronts and stubby fingers with diamonds of the cobble-stone order, seem to have already forgotten all about the last election. Since the first intimation was made that the "party" was to be reorrantzed without their consent or advice they have strutted about their wards and pooh-poohed the district in their vest pockets, just as though three weeks ago the people had not thrown them overboard and given them to understand that the rough and seum did not rule in the metropolis. Indeed it would well repay a member of the reform party to make a tour some worst localities of the various wards where the subaltern officers of the old regime now gather o' nights, the same as of old, and listen to the small talks and the big talks they induige in at the expense of the new idea. It is needless to state that the great majority of them, as soon as the Tammany machine was knocked to smithereens, were ready to do the bidding of the victorious powers on the same terms and "Ring;" but the bold stand the reformers against compromises of all kinds, where the com-promisers depended for their bread and butter on the spoils and divides of the people's money, put an end to their hopes, and as A MATTER OF SOUR GRAPES,

they still affect to look upon all efforts to reorganize the party without the aid of the "bhoys" as a piece of downright impertinence. It is a consoling thought, however, for the rank and file of the organizers to know that the leaders of the new party care very little about what these fellows think, what threats they may make or how they may strive to use their influence among the rough and scum to inwart the plans of the negotiators who mean to make of the new party a party that will represent the people, and not the gutters and back alleys of the town. has already been stated in the

HERALD, there is a great deal of senseless talk about the reorganization among those who know very little about the merits of the nituation. However, it will not be very long before the plans of the negotiators will be made piblic and it will only then be seen what care will have been taken to secure an organization which will really combine the best elements of both the reput

really combine the best elements of both the republican and democratic parties, and at the same time really represent the great mass of the voiers. The nucleus of the new party is, of course, the reform democracy—that is, those men who were the retection, and woo never had anything to do with Tammarsy Hall; but all good democrats, no matter what their past ambiliations were, so long as they were not corrupt agents of the "Ring," will also form part and parcel of the grand combination of the future, it was at first given out, shortly after the late election, that the coming Legislature would, by means of strict partisan legislation, do all in its power to make the most of what some people called "the great republican victory," and leave no stone unfurned until the metropoits was made an out-and-out republican city. There are no doubt, a great many people who will laugh heartily at this "absurd" tide, but it should be borne in mind that that there were a great many peope who considered it "absurd" to even mint as the possibility of the overthrow of the "Ring." Yet the "King" is a thing of the past, and what was a possibility in one case may yet? easily be a possibility in one case may yet? easily be a possibility in one case may yet? easily be a possibility in one

that there were a great many peope who considered it "absurd" to even mint at the possibility of the overthrow of the "Ring." Yet the "Ring" is a thing of the past, and what was a possibility in one case may very easily be a possibility in the other case, provided

THE PLANS AND PLOTTINGS

Work well. "Why," said the great and unfortunate "Boss" himself the other day, when this "absurd" toes was broacned, "the republicans have the power to make this city republican if they only know how to do it. It I was their leader I could do it." Under the circumstances it can be easily understood why the men wao have gone to work on this democratic reorganization business are thoroughly in carnest, and wny it is that such efforts are being made on all sides to make it a success. It should be understood, however, that it is not after all a purely democratic affair in all its intents and purpose; for, as has a ready been demoustrated in the Herald, the party, when organized will be targely composed of good, well-meaning republicans, who are anxious to join hands with the new departurists, provided the organization can be placed on a basis that will be more of a people's party than that of any particular faction or cique. In the first place, it is the intention of the organizers that the good democrats of the city should be able to co-operate together in harmony and to unite at election time in the support of homest candidates as against the bad nominess of every faction or party; but at the same time their plans reach lar

EFYOND THE PERSOCRATIC RANKS, and seek to control that portion of the republicans who are willing to throw saids party discipline for the elective ranchise against all attempts of rings and factions to bring the city back to the auctent style of running the machine. The representative basis of the new party organization is that which was promugated by the reform democrats at Apolio Hall might before last. That it is the very best that could be adopted no one who understands what a farce the old primarie

they will allead the primaries is quite another duestion.

The spoil hunters.

It is natural that the work of reorganization should excite alarm among those republicans who, only looking to the spoils they may get hold of after the logislature has taken the city in hand, see in it in deatholow to their fondest hopes. They know right weit that the city is democratice at heart, and that the tate victory at the poils could never have been won without the support of honest democrats; yet they feel that it would be greatly to their intersect to take advantage of the democratication which followed the election and to get full possession while the rank and file of the vanquished were still running about, not knowing where to go or what to do. The meas of the reorganization, however, has changed the look of things certainly, as far as these hopefuls are concerned, and they are beginning to find out that after all the good democrats are not out-and-out republicans simply because they turned out inforce a few days ago to help in the good work of fill. Link off permediction is they lear this plan of reorganizing the democracy of the city and the conservatives into a people's party will doubtless spread beyond the metropolitan limits, as it is the inheution of the prime movers in the movement that it should, and that the great annivational time for the next Presidential campaign.

Of course, in the sbeence of all definite informatic course, in the second course, and the second course in the course, in the second course, and definite informatic campaign.

full strength and vigor in time for the next Presidential campaign.

Of course, in the absence of all definite information as to what the intentions of the Committee of Seveniy are toward the men who are not members of it, and who are actively engaged in the work of reorganization, it may be of interest to all parties to know that there is no loundation for the rumor that the committee had "gone back" on, or, in other words, determined to pay Sherii O'Brien their compliments for making that serenade speech some time ago, and that these compliments were to be paid in the shape of an investigation into the way some votes were cast in the Twenty-first ward, and all this with the view of preventing the Senator from taking his seat. It may be that some folks in the committee do not relish the Senator's

hts mind. Even, newever, though they may look upon him simply as a tool they made good use of to seat their purposes, there is no good ground for the rumor that they intend to block Jimmy's way to alloany.

Mr. Tiden seems to be very sanguine that the re-organization of the democracy will be perfected in time to make itself feit at the next election. He

believes that the party is not dead yet, by any means, and that people who believe that Tammany Hall and democracy went down together last election day will find out their mistake. "There is," he says, "plenty of room is the party for all reference, no matter what party they belong to; in fact, that the democratic party, as the new leaders intend to make it, will be the great reform party of the times. There is but little doubt that, if everything goes on smoothly, the reorganization will be an accomplished fact in a very short time.

MORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

Mesars. Vauce and Ransom Contenting the Senatorship—Scheming and Invendors. RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 28, 1871. The opponents of Ron. Z. B. Vance and the friends

of General Matthew Ransom among the conserva-tives in the Legislature are making a strong effort to secure the passage of a resolution requesting the for-mer to return his credentials as United States Sens-tor, with a view to elect the latter in his stead. This movement is partially supported by the radicals, who hope that J. C. Abbatt, Vance's radical

radicals, who hope that J. C. Abbatt, Vance's radical opponent, may gain admission to the Senate in the meantime, on the ground of his having received a majority of the legal votes for the Senatorship, those cast for Vance being lilegal on account of his political disabilities. Ransom has no disabilities, and would, of course, be admitted at once, and hence there is a strong feeling in his favor and as much against Vance.

Notwithstanding this, however, the resolution asking Vance to resign was laid on the table by a large vote, though it may be brought up again. In contradiction of the report that Vance will not press his claims at the next meeting of Courgress, I am authorized by him to state that his desire with regard to the Senatorship is simply to hold on until he can get a vote on his petition for the removal of his disabilities. It that vote is against him he will resign prompily. The announcement of this determination in the Hisaalo will probably give a queetus to the schemes of Vance's opponents in the Legislature.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Adjournment of the Ku Kux Trials-Meeting of the Legislature at Columbia-Governor Scott Reviews the Entire Fields of Finance and Politic:-How the State Debts Can Be Paid and the Morality of the People Improved.

CHARLESTON, S. U., Nov. 28, 1871. In the Ku Kiux trial at Columbia the day was spent in discussion of the manner of selecting the jury. moned from the body of the district and Reverds Johnson contending that, according to the consutution, jurors must be selected from the judicial dis tride to which the atleged offence was committed The Court sustained the District Attorney, Mr.

Johnson reserving an objection. The Court adjourned until Friday, allowing fortyeight hours for summoning a panel.

The General Assembly met at Columbia to-day, when Governor Scott's Message was read. The Governor states the whole public debt to be eleven million nine hundred and ninety-four thousand nine hundred and eight dollars which statement he knows from a severe persona crutiny to be correct, nothing being suppressed He argues that the depreciation of the State credit

He argues that the depreciation of the State credit is due to the persistent threats of repudiation made by individuals and the bress for political purposes, without which the debt would not exceed ten milions. He is confident that the State will pay all her obligations to the last cent.

He recommends that the Legislature prohibit the borrowing of money of the coatracting of a debt to meet current expenses.

He condemns the extra sessions of the Legislature, without which the attacks of the opposition could not be successful. He urges the Legislature to make the session short and economical, and recommends that a fixed sairy, instead of a per diem, be given to members of the Legislature, and that numerous offices be noolished; that the salaries of all officials, except judges, be reduced one-third; that the tax on real estate be lessened; that a license system be adopted, and that rice, cotton and railroad tomage be taxed; that bonds of the State be laken at bar in payment of land bought at tax sales, on the title being warranted by the State; that public lands to the value of \$1,000,000 be sold and the state bonds taken in payment.

ment.

He reviews at length the causes which led him to ask the suspension of the habeas corpus, as under the Ku Kiuz law he claims that concuration proved useless and the courts would not act, and that the whites mistook magnanimity for weakness. He declined to cal out the minta tecause it consisted of negroes, who would have been shaugatered, and people led to believe that the conflict was between negroes and whites, instead of between iricants of the government and its enemies. As late as last sprang many prominent citizens promised him their co-operation in the suppression of Ku Kiuxism, but they enected nothing; and civil power being exhaused, the Governor applied to the national government to protect the State against domestic violence.

He approves of the principle of minority representation, and advises changes in the election law so as to prevent fraud, and urges the Legislature to avoid all unnecessary appropriations, and helieves the Legislature will so act as to prove that republicanism and good government in South Carolina are not, as is alleged, inconsistent with each other. The message was made a special order for Monday next.

A number of bills will be introduced looking to He reviews at length the causes which led him to

A KU KLUX DEN.

United States Assessor and Others Couspiring to Inveigle General Leach to Take the Oath of Brotherhood-An Expose of Their Intrigue. RALKIGH, Nov. 28, 1871.

An examination of alleged Ku Kiux has just been West, in which it transpired that W. F. Henderson United States Assessor for the Sixth district, com promised a case of violation of the revenue law with the defendants, on the consideration that they should implicate General Leach, Representative in Congress, as a member of the Ku Kiux Klan. The Congress, as a member of the Ku Kux Kian. The evidence, which was all given by the government witnesses, showed that the defendants, John Hambrick and William S. Moore, were members of the Ku Kiux, having joined the organization in 1869. They had taken the obligation, and Hambrick, who was chief of a camp, invited General Leaco to a meeting of the den in May, 1870, at which the oath of the order was tendered to him, which he indignantly refused to take. He told the body, some of whom had on disguises, that the Legislature had passed a law against secret political societies; that this was one of that class, and he advised them at once to disband.

this was one of that class, and he advised them at once to disband.

Upon this advice the camp subsequently acted and never held another meeting. A number of republicans and Union Leaguers belonged to this den. Hambrick and Moon were recently arrested for violating the revenue laws, when Henderson, the assessor, made the infamous proposition to them as above. After hearing the evidence in the case the Commissioner simply discharged the defendants instead of hoiding them and Henderson for a conspiracy against General Leach.

A RROOKLYN ALDERWAN SHOT.

How It Happened-His Injury Believed to Be

Alderman D. S. Stewart, of the Seventh ward, Brooklyn, was shot about three o'clock yesterday morning, at the corner of Pearl street and Myrtle avenue, in that city, and his injury is believed to be of a serious it not fatal character. He was attending the opening of a new liquor store by his brother-in-law, P. J. Madden, at the above corner, and joined in the merrymaking for several hours. As on all such occasions a number

several hours. As on all such occasions a number of the parties present became more or less intoxicated and were bolsterous, though not inclined to make any great disturbance. Suddenly the report of a pistol was heard, and the next moment Alderman Stewart exclaimed, "I am shot." A man named James Kelley, who keeps a liquor store at the corner of Hudson avenue and York street, had been seen flourishing a pistol about in a drunken manner, and, as near as can be ascertained, it accidentally went off and the ball entered the Alderman's side. After his wound had been dressed the injured man was taken to his home. Kelly was arrested and locked up.

I knew last evening that Madden was going to have an opening, because I had an invitation to go down there. About nine o'clock it went down to his place. There were a good many of the boys from around his Hail there. All the Madden brothers were there, and there was a good deal of drinking, and some of the boys got pretty well set up. About one or two o'clock in the morning I got into an argument with a young feliow. I don't know who he is, but white I was talking with him Madden came from behind the counter and struck me on the head and knocked me down; I then got up said backed toward the street. When I got to the sidewalk I met some friends. A crawd from the barroom had come out after me, and when I got to the sidewalk I met some friends. A crawd from the barroom had come out after me, and when I got to the sidewalk I met some friends. A crawd from the barroom had come out after me, and when I got to the sidewalk I took my pistol out. I there met some friends, and was about to put my pistol in my pocket when it exploded, and Algerman retwart was shot. When I found he was shot I took him to Dr. Puller, 21 Clinton street, and then put him in a carriage and sent him to bis house. There Dr. Chase prohounced his wound of a dangerous nature. I wanted then to give myself to an officer who had come up with me. Mr. sewart told me not to do so; that the shooting was accidental, a

MUNICIPAL MOVEMENTS.

The Rumor of the Contemplated Resignation of the Mayor Denied.

DISMISSAL OF COURT ATTENDANTS

Lamentable Instance of the Poverty of the County.

MOBE SURRENDERS OF ELECTION INSPECTORS

The Mayor was at his office yesterday for several hours. A numb r of gentlemen cailed upon His Honor, but nothing of remarkable public interest transpired. Late in the afternoon and after the Mayor had left there were rumors that the Mayor in tended to resign, and that the resignation would be made public in the course of the evening with rather more than usual credence because i came from reliable authority, was not trusted very mation of it, and none of the attendants on alleged by those who were placing considerable confidence in this report that the reason of the Mayor having decided to resign was the annoyance ionership of Public Works, which will be vacant when the resignation of Mr. Tweed is made operative. It was stated that a pres sure was brought to bear upon the Mayor for this appointment, notably by Mr. Green, the Comptroller, Mr. James O'Brien and several members of the Committee of seventy, all of whom were anxious for the appointment of their nominees. This, united with the continuous abuse that was heaped upon him, had induced the Mayor to quit the civic chair. Those who were best acquainted with the build of the mind of the present Chief Magistrate of the city knew well that none of these reasons were sufficient to drive him none of these reasons were sufficient to drive nim from the post of duty. As night were on confidence in the truthfulness of the rumor grew less and less.

At this office there was nothing to disturb the even tenor of its way. All the clerks of the office were at their several desks, and there had been no appointments or removals. The Comptroller had discharged ten of the attendant on the Marine and Supreme Courts and the General Sessions. He retrained from giving to the press the names of these gentlemen, because he thought it would be disadvantageous in their obtaining other employment. These remova's, with taining other employment. These remova's, with
the long continued non-payment of salaries
to the large number of officials who are
employed, causes considerable distress and loudspoken complaints. The non-accessibility of funds
for the payment of current expenses reached a
ludicrous point yesterday when it was incimated
at the Coroners' offices that in consequence
of the deficiency in the county lunds the
coal for the use of the offices, which was nearly exhausted, could not be renewed at the expense of the
county. Should this order be persisted in the
Coroners will wait in a body upon the Comptroiler
and represent to him the unjust manner in which
they have been treated for months past by the
county officials and demand immediate redress.

The Seventh ward election inspectors, against whom charges of corruption have been made, have become terrified, and they have signified their inten tion of surrendering themselves this morning to Jus-tice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court. Yesterday morning Michael H. Whalen, president of the Edward J. Snandley Association; James Day, 171 Madison street, and Bernard C. Ryan, residing at 157 East Broadway, appeared before siding at 157 East Broadway, appeared before Justice Bixby, shortly after the Court adjourned, and surrendered themselves to him, they having heard that warrants were out for their arrest. The two first named, Whaten and Day, acted as inspectors on election day at the polling booth of the tenth Election district, and it is slieged by George Kearma, of No. 3 Pike street, that they, knowingly and with fraudient intentions, allowed repeaters to vote in their district. They gave bail in \$2.000 to appear again when wanted. Bernard C. Ryan was accused by Edward H. Heard, of 128 Monroe street, a "watcher," with having placed in the Assembly ficket box a Biair ticket instead of a McMahoa ticket, which a voter had given him as one of the inspectors. William Colligan, of No. 55 Monroe street, became surety for the reappearance of the prisoners, and they left the Court rejoiding.

THE CANVASSERS' MANDAMIS

Judge Barnard's Mandamus-The Order Sustaining Judge Brady-Probable Appeal trom

by Judge Barnard, directing the Board of County Canvassers to count the vote for Aldermen at the late election, occupied for a long time vesterday morning the attention of Judge Brady, of the Suup simply for settlement of the form of the order. Judge Brady, as will be remembered having, when the case was first brought before him, denied the

motion to quash the same.

Mr. Beach, on behalf of the Board of Canvassers, stated that the Board had complied with the man-

Mr. Lawrence, appearing for D. D. Conover, a can dicate for Alderman, on whose petition the manda mus was granted, made no technical objection to the mandamus, but did object to the affidavits of

mus was granted, made no technical objection to the mandamus, but did object to the affidavits of Thomas Coman and Jonn Hardy appearing on the record, claiming that the same were irrelevant.

After the exenange of a lew furtuer observations between counsel the following

FORM OF ORDER

was finally agreed upon and signed by the Judge:—

A peremptory mandamus having occa issued expacts by iton. George G. Barmard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, sitting at a special term, dated November 18, 1871, said order being founded upon an affidavit of the relator herein dated on said day, and the respondents having duly appeared, in obedience to said writ, before the Hon. John R. Brady, one of the Justices of this Court, by William A. Beach, counsel for the Corporation, and the relator also appearing before said Justice by Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., and Henry A. Clinton, his counsel, and the time to make return to same writ being by order of the said Justice extended to the 28th of November, 1871, on behalf of said respondents, that said writ of mandamus be quashed and wholly set aside; and on reading on said motion the affidavits on behalf of said respondents of Thomas Counan, dated November 21, 1871, and of John Hardy, dated the 23d November, 1871, the relator objecting to portions of said affidavits as irreveignt, and on hearing said William A. Beach and Richard O'Gorman of counsel for said respondents and respondents and motion to quash said mrit of mandamus and want the same is hereby denied.

JOHN R. BRADY, Justice of Supreme Court.

Appeal, Flow The Order.

It was subsequently stated that the members of

APPRAL FROM THE ORDER.

It was subsequently stated that the members of the old Board of Aldermen would at once appeal from the above order. Meantime as the matter cannot possibly come before the Appellate Court before next January, it is not unlikely that the two Boards will organize on the 1st of January, and a lively time may be auticipated.

THE PACIFIC SQUAD 30N.

Narragament on a Croise to Honolule, South America, Mexico, Sandwick Islands Tahiti, &c .- A Good Plan to Relieve the Shipwreeked Whalemen. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28, 1871.

The United States steamer California, Captain J. M. P. Cinz, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Wins ow, commanding the Pacific Squadron, sailed to day for Honolulu. The sloop-of-war Narragansett, Commander Richard M. Meade, accompanied the flagship.

wich islands, where they will remain six weeks, and from thence they will immediately proceed to Hilo, Tahiti, where they will make a brief call, and thence

Tabiti, where they will make a brief call, and thence to Valparaiso, where they expect to arrive in March. Afterwards they will visit the South American and Mexican ports, and they expect to arrive here again in July or August next year.

Both ships are short-handed, desertion having been carried on to a serious extent and has been almost general from all the ships.

At Honolulu they hope to be able to obtain seamen from the wrecked whalers of the Arctic neet.

The Pensacota, Captain James M. Spotts, will sail in a lew weeks for the southern ports.

The Saranae is at Magdalena Eay, and is expected here in a short time.

Rains are a source of intense pleasure to the Californians, and they are considered to be worth unlinous to the agricultural interests of the State.

BEDFORD'S BOMBSHELLS.

The Case of Hagerty and Baulch, the Alleged Voucher Burners.

Motion to Quash the Indictment Denied.

NO BAIL TO BE ACCEPTED.

The "Iron Grasp of the Law" Not To Be Relaxed.

It will be remembered that, a few days ago, two notions were made in General Sessions, Judge Beaford, in behalf of the two alleged stealers and burners of the city vouchers, Hagerty and Baulen. One motion was to quash the two indictments, the other to admit them to bail. These motions were very abiy argued by counsel for and against. The questions involved were most important to the interests of the whole community, and, indeed, excited the deepest public attention. After pro and con Judge Bediord reserved his opinion. That opinion he yesterday delivered, denying both motions. The strong hold the City Judge has taken upon the confidence of the citizens of New York will be strengthened by the fearless stand he has again taken in support of the administration of justice and the vindication of the law. JUDGE BEDFORD'S DECISION.

The Grand Jury have found two indictments against Hagerty and Baulch, one for an alleged burglary and the other for an alleged larceny. The pri-oners, through their counsel, now ask this Court first to quash the indictments, and, failing in this motion to quash is based mainly upon the ground that there was not sufficient evidence before the Grand Jury to warrant their finding a true bill. It s well settled that a Grand Jury are only to hear evidence on behalf of the prosecution, and that the finding of an indictment is only in the nature of an inquiry or accusation which is afterwards to be tried and determined by a petit jury; and the Grand Jury are only to inquire upon whether there be sufficient cause to call upon the party to answer it. It is also laid down by high authority "that a Grand Jury ought to be thoroughly persuaded of the truth of an indictment, so far as their evidence goes, and not rest satisfied with remote probabilities—a doctrine that might be

applied

TO VERY OPPRESSIVE PURPOSES."

Again, it is well settled that, unless a Grand Jury are as well satisfied of the guilt of the accused, against whom they are to prefer an indictment, as they would desire to be were they called upon alterwards as petit jurors upon the same evidence to convict, they ought to dismiss the bill. For the purpose of this motion I hold that the creditility of witnesses, the sunicioney and insufficiency of their testimony, are questions peculiarly and solely within the province of a Grand Jury. And

of witnesses, the sunicioncy and insufficiency of their testimony, are questions pecularly and solely witnin ine province of a Grand Jury. And I HOLD THAT IF A GRAND JURY, after seeing the witnesses and hearing their testimony, feet thoroughly persuaded of the train of the charge so far as their testimony goes, and that their convictions are not based upon remote probabilities, they are bound under their oaths to indict. After indictioner found it becomes the duty of the District Attorney to try the prisoners before a petit jury, where, for the first time in the legal proceedings syamst them, the great question of guilt or innocence is to be inquired into. In the present case, unquestionably, testimony was presented to the Grant Jury, and upon that testimony they saw fit to find a true bill—thus asserting, as it were, as Grand Jurors to this community, that the testimony offered thoroughly persuaded them of ine truth of the charge. This the Grand Jury had a periect right to do, and, naving done so, the Court should not interfere with their action.

The other grounds upon which connsel bases his motion I do not tank are well taken, and, therefore, the motion to quash is denied.

THE MOTION TO BAIL.

The prisoners, on being arrested, availed themselves of their statutory privilege—a preliminary examination. The investigation was most thorough—the prisoners were ludged ably defended and the people were represented by the District Attorney in person. Judge Lowling—the magnistrate before whom the prisoners were ludged ably defended and the feeting of this community that he under his official oath, found from the estimony before min—first, that a crime had been committed, and, secondly, that there was probable cause to not due to prisoners. Following the action of the magnistrate the Grand Jury have found an indictment, and the prisoners, through their connect, how ask this Court to bail them, instened with deep attention to the argument of counsel, and must say, that while I concede his enort in behalf of his client that the question of oal rests enurely in the sound and honest discretion of the Court; and, in my opinion, every Judge vested with this power should wield it fearlessly and honorably, having in view the simple object of doing right—ever bearing in mind that while justice is done the State no injustice should be done the accused. A most villanous crime—supendous and gigantic in its bearings—one which in its character has suilled the fair fame of this great city, outraging society and making, as it were, every citizen

STAND AGMAST WITH ASTONISHMENT, is alleged to have been perpetrated. The prisoners were arrested and now stand indicted for that crime. It seems to me, considering all the circumstances and surroundings of this case, were I to bail the prisoners, and thus loosen in the sightest manner.

THE IRON GRASP OF THE LAW, THE IRON GRASP OF THE LAW,

I would not only prove recreant to my official oath,
but would indeed be trifling with the sacred rights
of society and the stern demands of justice. The
motion is, therefore, denied. And yet, while I have
denied the motion to admit to bail for the reasons
stated. I am free to say that these prisoners have a
constitutional right to a speedy trial, and should,
therefore, unquestionably be tried at the earliest
possible day; for, in my opinion, a longer detay in
this case will not only work a severe hardship to
the prisoners, but can in no way, as far as I can conceive, turner the eads of justice.

THE HARLEN COURT HOUSE TROUBLES

What Senator Genet Has to Say-Suits To Re Instituted Against His Slanderers-Genet's House and the Court House.

A HERALD reporter yesterday called upon Senator Genet, at his office on Broadway, and gained from nim the following version of the troubles connected with the building of the new Court House in Harlem and of his position in relation thereto. Mr. Genet was in company with Colonel Webster, of fwelfth Ward Citizens' and Taxpayers' Association which was appointed to investigate the alleged HARRY GENET'S STATEMENT.

"As counsel to the Commission appointed to carry out the erection of the Court House-the commission consisted of William M. Tweed, John deQuade and Josiah Porter-I have, to a great extent, performed all the legal and counsellor duties which have been performed in the interest of that which have been performed in the interest of that
institution, and for the performance of those duties
I presented my bill of \$6,000 and it was
paid by the city. Mr. John Scallon was
designated by the Commission as the contractor and builder for the Court House,
and was to receive, as I understand it, a commission of ten per cent on all the contracts for building the same. The Commissioners purchased property on 128th street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for which they paid \$24,000, and which at that price was very cheap. There were six lots at \$4,000 a lot. Mr. Scallon only discontinued the work about eight or nine weeks ago. While acting as coupsel I assiste 1 Mr. Scalion in obtaining the

amounts of his bills, If any name appears in any way on the warrants it was at the request of Mr. Scallon only, not for any interest of my own that it was placed there. I vent to the bank with Mr. Scallon to identify him and to endorse the warrant, and I do not know but that at the request of other parties who had bills I did the same thing for them. At the request of Mr. scallon and one or two other parties I drew money once or twice on their warrants and delivered it to them. I am ready to respond to my signature whenever it appears upon the warrants, in the banks or at any other place.

I ADMIT ALL THIS, so far as it is on poper. I acted thus simply for the accommonation of others.

'Previous to the election, understanding that there were likely to be accessions made against me of the kind which have appeared, by the people of did the same thing for them. At the request of Mr.

Hartem, I went to Mr. Green, at the Comptrolor's office, and said to him:—
'If anybody whatever comes here with complaints I wish you to state to them. from me, that I DESIME A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION to be made by you. Mr. O'Conor, or any gentleman whom you may select.'
'Mr. Green told me that he did not pay much assention to these ex parks statements; that they were the emanations undeubtedly of political excitement and that he attached no importance to them. Since that time

came out, making charges in black and white which are utterly untrue, and I denounce any man who will reiterate them as a coward and a litar.

"So far as it is said that I have received any consideration other than the \$5,000, every word, directly or indirectly, uttered against me is untrue. And so far as my knowledge goes, since the Commissioners had but one interest in the matter, that of the success of the building, I do not think they have been guilty of doing saything that was not right. But I had no intercourse with them other than as counsel."

But I had no intercourse with them other than as counsel."

"But, Mr. Genet, rumor links the building of A HOUSE OF YOUR OWN.

with the building of the Court House in some mysterious and unaccountable way, How is that?"

"I will say a word about that, I am building a house at 1.6th street and Fifth avenue. Mr. Scallon is my builder, and is an old and long-tried friend of mine. He agreed to build the house, and was to receive ten per cent out the work done. He sent the bills to me. I paid that I had with the building. He is responsible for everything that was done in the erection of the house.

house.
"I propose now to take
LEGAL MEANS
to make the men who have made these charges answer for them. I have let it ail pass until after the election; but now the thing must be ofcared up. My character is at stake, and that of my family. I have consulted counsel to-day in regard to beginning.

"My duty is to set myself right before the people. I shall certainly prosecute him and every one of the committee on whom we can fasten the publishing of these charges. I dely any man that lives to produce one particle of proof showing that I have defrauded the city in this or in any other matter."

Colonel Webster said that he thought the publications copied from the circular referred to were not made to were not made on all the five time the livestigating Committee, of which he is a member, or of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' and Taxpayers' Association. Mr. Adams had made them on his own responsibility, and was prompted by an old personal spite against Mr. Genet.

The Senator, in conclusion, said that he didn't believe there that Deen any avidence before

The Senator, in conclusion, said that he didn't believe there had been any evidence before

THE GRAND JURY that could implicate him. He thought also that they had acted unfairly in not placing him under examination and in not taking the testimony of more witnesses, instead of relying so much on expartestatements. "They have discharged all of the witnesses to-day, and to-morrow I may be inducted. Who knows:"

OUR CITY RAILROADS.

We have at last a horse railroad in this city which has for its passengers clean cars and a decent time table, by which the running trips are made in the shortest time possible. The ratiroad referred to is the Fourth avenue line, with its route from the City Hall to Eighty-sixth street and return. This rat road is now periect, with but one exception, and that is where passengers in a late car for Eighty-sixth street have to get out and take a Third avenue car to reach a ferry, as the Fourth avenue car stops at the Third rescond street depot. This mistake will, we hope, soon be remedied and then the line will be the best in the city. The time table is as follows:—

is as follows:—
A car starting from Eighty-sixth street at any given time will have
9 minutes to Sixty-fourth street.
20 minutes to Forty-second street.
22 minutes to Fulry-second street.
32 minutes to Fourteenth street.
38 minutes to Houston street. 38 minutes to Houston street.
45 minutes to Canal street.
50 minutes to Catr Hall.
Returning from City Isal. will have
c minutes to Canal street.
13 minutes to Houston street.
20 minutes to Sixtecanh street.
26 minutes to Firty-second street.
39 minutes to Forty-second street.
41 minutes to Sixty-lourth street.
50 minutes to Eignty-sixth street.
All cars to and from the Grand Central Depot to the City Hall, thrity minutes.
The time from the Thirty-fourth street ferry to the City Hall is thirty-three minutes precisely.

A Cure for Crowded Care

. As I have been a constant reader of your paper for twenty-seven years, and know that you always ventilate the wrongs of the oppressed whenever they come under your observation, I desire to call your attention to the Third avenue horse cars. They have promised on several occasions to put on more it. To see the way the people are carried up and down in those cars is a disgrace to the city. I have years every day, and I see a car carry as many as four or nive cars should carry. Every through car carries over one hundred passengers, eighteen or twenty on each platform, and fifty or sixty inside, and, if one should get out, two or three will be sure to get in. It is easily seen, Mr. Editor, the reason why the company don't put on more cars; they can make one car do as much work as four should. Can the citizens of New York stand this much longer? No. They are now going to take measures shortly that will sweep this gigantic monopoly away. Our wives

young ladies from the Normal College, in Fourth street.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you will give this a place in your valuable paper I am sure you will receive the thanks of a grateful people.

NEW YORK, NOV. 27, 1871.

The Dargers of Third Avenue Cars. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Sunday evening, at about seven o'clook, riding on

Third avenue car-it was No. 141-the passengers witnessed the following scene, which I ask the favor of publishing in the columns of your paper:-A man, who apparently was slightly intoxicated, jumped on the platform in the Bowery, and dim-culties arose between the conductor (whose number very short conversation, the conductor ordered the man down, and the latter, not obvying the man down, and the latter, not obtying immediately this command, the conductor, with breast, which completely threw the man down from the platform and caused him to fall heavily on the track of the railway. The rough and most both nands, made a violent push at the man's brutal manner which this conductor showed in this case proved clearly that he was not fit for his place, and as only a short time ago a man had been killed by being knocked down from the car by a conductor the railway company ought to give better instructions to their conductors how to benave in such cases. If a man happens to fall he might be, however, run over by another of the numerous cars running in the Bowery. Yours, truly, C. New York, Nov. 27, 1811.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, will lecture to Boston.

Captain Charles Hubbard, of Cutenogue, Long Island, a survivor of the Arctic lee horror, has reached home.

The Missouri Geological Bureau have elected Raphael Pompelly, of narvard University, State

W. A. Clarke, the venerable President of the National Bank of Rhode Island, Newport, has been connected with that institution for fity-three years.

Captain D. H. Porter retires from the editorial chair of the Kansas City (Mo.) Bullevin, and its succeeded by Barton D. Jones, late of the Indianapolis Journal. Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, editress of "Goder's Laor's

Book," is eighty-four years old and still labors con-stantly at the work which has employed her for the last forty-four years. Captain John C. Brain, the last prisoner of the war who was released from his place of imprisonment in Brookin, by President Johnson in 1862, is ceturing in Georgia.

ment in Brooklyn, by President Johnson in 1868, is lecturing in Georgia.

Charles A. Loring, a lawyer of St. Louis, has brought a libel suit against the Republican for publishing an tem to the effect that he had been arrested for gambling.

Colonel William Haistead, of Trenton, N. J., ex-Member of Congress for the Second district and a life-long resident of Trenton, is dangerously ill. He returned from a visit to California about ten days ago, and has been sick about a week. Mr. Haistead is nearly eighty years of age, and has been one of the most prominent lawyers in the State.

The following named persons have arrived in Washington:—Senator Charles Sumner, of Massatonsetts; Hon, L. A. Sheidon, of Louisiana; Senator Trumoull, of Idinois; Hons, D. P. Lowe, of Kansas; J. H. Sypher, of Louislana; General Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey; Senator Ames, of Mississippi; General J. B. Kiddoo and Hon. Augustus Scnell, of New York.

ANOTHER KEROSENE MURDER.

On the 27th inst. Mary Ann Brown, aged thirty-five, residing at 95 hast Eighth street, received injuries from the explosion of a kerosene tamp which caused her death yesterday atternoon.

BROOKLYN'S REFORM

A Visit to the Departments-Who Were Seen and What Was Said.

The Mayor Calm and the Street Commiss Ready for the Investigating Committee About the Water Board Pay Roll-How an Inspector Lost a Tooth and the Effect of Eating Forty Ballots-A Brown in the Citisens' Committee.

about the City Hall and Court House in regard to the movements of the sub-committees of the two Reform Associations. It was positively asserted that amidavits had been made by parties tending to criminate certain officials; that these documents were in the hands of the Prosecuting Committees, and that the next step would be the arrest of those men against whom charges had been made. The STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS

had the effect of keeping the members of the press on the alers throughout the day. The HEBALD reporters were in and out of the different departments, but to all outward appearance the wheels of the city government were making their regular revolutions, and those in charge of the machinery were at their posts of duty, quite regardless of the threatened storms which the reform committees were raising. Every said to be in existence in regard to certain officials, but the memoers of the committees were very retithe kind in their possession, yet they intimated the arrests might be looked for in a short time.

was in his office, with a face as calm and placed as a summer sea, and busily engaged in preparing lences of the severe struggle through which he has just passed, politically; nor were there any indica tions perceptible of the responsibility he is about to assume matrimonially. The Mayor's shoulders are pretty broad, and the weight of respon have to be pretty heavy when be succumbs to it. He will assume the matrimonial yoke with a happy heart and be as jovial as ever by the reform committees and his counsel is sought upon the affairs of the city government, for no one is better posted in regard to the extravagance of the different departments than he is. He assured the reporter of the HERALD just before he closed him office that there was nothing which would be of in-THE STREET COMMISSIONES.

Mr. Robert Furey was at his post of duty as usual. It is a well known fact he has no very great aftection or veneration for the Mayor, and will probably be much pleased when the newly elected chief of the city government is permanently located in the official chair. Mr. Furey stated that as yet he had received no official visitation from the sub-committees of the

in the official chair. Bir. Furey stated that as yet he had received no official visitation from the sub-committees of the reform associations, but was ready at any time to furnish them all the information in regard to the business of the department. This he would do willingly, and, furthermore, it they were unable to employ a clerk he would furnish one or two for them. It was, he added, a well known fact that he was nothing more than a clerk to the Common Council, and had no power to spand five cents without being anthogolized by that body to do so.

Was also visited by a Top-mentative of the Huraria, Mr. Fowier, President of the Board, remarked had he did not even think it worth while to contraint the scandilous reports whiten had been assorted that he had a large number of sinceures and a secret pay roll, but this he had denied before, and now courted an official investigation.

The Mistorituses of Canyasses.

Several parties who recently acted as canyasses of election were standing about in the vicinity of the Hall chatting over the events of the past two or three days, and the probability of the conviction of the parties unfer arrest for election trands. One of the parties unfer arrest for election trands. One of the parties unfer arrest for election trands. One of the parties unfer arrest for election trands. One of the parties unfer arrest for election trands. One of the parties who recently any thing.

Jim.—Well, I be the you privately and confidentially if you won't say anything.

Jim.—Well, I broke that tooth, out trying to pull and of a bailot box on election day so I could stuff it. The regular opening was not large enough to get the lickets in as last as I wanted to.

Charley did not say whether he placed implicit confidence in the statement of Jim or not.

Another inspector looked a little pale, probably for the want of an "eye-opener," and the linguity was made as to what anied him.

He replied that he had not feet very well since election fands will not be properly and promptly proceeding. One o

The Rink Reform Committee met last nigh their rooms, 887 Fulton street, Mr. Hutchinson, the chairman, presiding. A correspondence between the Tax Collector Mr. Isaac Badeau and the suo-committee on Tax Office was submitted. The sub-committee wrote to the Tax Collector, asking to be furnished with oct-tain accounts in his office. His reply was as fol-

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, ROOM 7 CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, NOV. 28, 1671.
Mesers ALLEN and CHILTENDER!—
GENTLEREN—Your note of the 28th last, received and comtents noted. The list of books kept in my office is long, if
you include the tax lasts and assessments (waters
were over one thousand during last year) all of which are
kept. But I suppose you refer more especially to cash and kept. But I suppose you refer more especially to cash and account books.

We keep tashs taxes (current), cash (axes (arrears), cash satisfactions are limited from the cash books of which as account is kept and receipts taken from city and commy treasurers. The bookkeeper keeps the account between the Collector and Comptroller. The outsiness of this department is so extensive and intricate that a personal interiew would probably give you more satisfaction than any information it can possibly give you in annawer to your note. If you will fix your own time I shall be pleased to meet you at my sible and give you all the facilities is my power in the prosecution of your labors.

Any other mitormation you require will be promptly furshabed by yours, respectfully, "ISAAC BADKAU, Collector."

In account account the committee received from its

In secret session the committee received from its sub-committe, for publication, an an address to the people of Brooklyn, which was adopted and ordered to be printed. The committee then adjourned.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, was passing into the ailroad depot from the ferryboat in Jersey City last vening, en route to Washington, when he was relieved of his pocketbook, containing between avenumbered and six hundred dollars. As the passessgers were entering the gate there was a great and the pic apocket took advantage of it. Officer Hartier searched the depot soon afterward, but the thief had returned to Now York, whence he had "spotted" and "piped" the Senator.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFPRAY.

At cight o'clock last night an altereation took place between Philip Smith and Samuel Nichotson, at their residence, No. 246 Eaxter street, during which Nicholson grew a revolver and fired at Smith, the ball entering his thigh. After committing the assault Nicholson made his escape, and is still at large.

M'ALISTER'S LAST LEAP.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 28, 1871. William McAlister, who was recently stabbed in the neck at a ball at Bowling Green, Mo., by Captain Hendricks, Assistant Secretary of the State